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MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by Express must prepay the express charges.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUXE must be handed in The Days.

Money and other Markets are on the second page this morning; Shipping Intelligence on the third; A Religious Item on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.

The latest dispatches from Gen. Napier express a fear that, during the approaching rainy season, the communication of the English army with the sea-coast will be frequently, if not wholly, interrupted. The General, therefore, requests a heavy remittance of treasure before the setting in of the rainy season. This season is likely to be the greatest obstacle to the success of the expedition which has yet been

The brokers of this State who buy and sell real estate and other property on commission petition the Legislature to let them alone. In other words, they ask to be allowed to charge for their services whatever may be agreed on by the parties; whereas, a clause in the Revised Statutes restricts them to a specified percentage, no matter what the difficulty or value of argument, allowed a delay of ten days. The the service. Believing this reasonable and right, we trust the Legislature may do what they ask.

Saturday. The day was consumed in persistent attempts of the defense to introduce the ment had been put in, Mr. Johnson's counsel testimony of Cabinet officers as to the Presi- sought and obtained a further delay of several

dent's declarations of intent in his course with the Tenure-of-Office act and Secretary Stanton. Mr. Wilson made an exhaustive argument on the general question of the relevancy of such testimony, and the Scnate steadily refused to admit it, by votes, on the average, of three to two. Some further testimony was taken, Postmaster-General Randall testifying, as to the Blodgett removal, that it was made by himself in accordance with "the law of necessity," and without any action on the part of the President; and after a final effort to get in the Cabinet construction of the Tenure-of-Office law, the counsel for the President announced that his evidence was closed. The arguments will probably occupy the whole of this week.

The bill concocted in the interest of the present managers of the Erie Railroad, and designed to legalize their recent unauthorized issue of \$10,000,000 of additional stock wherewith to cover their "short" sales on time, was driven through the Senate on Saturday, having exactly votes enough to pass it. Here are the Yeas and Navs:

YEAS-Banks, Beach, Chapman, Folger, Graham, Hubbard, Humphrey, Mattoon, Morgan, Morris, Nichols, Nicks, O'Donnell, Parker, Stanford, Van Petten, Williams-17. NAYS-Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Kennedy, Murphy, Norton, Palmer, Pierce, Thayer, Tweed

[Democrats in Italics-6 Yeas, 8 Nays.]

-Though this bill has been greatly modified since its introduction, its essential vice is rather ingeniously cloaked than extirpated. Two sets of stock-gamblers have become involved as anjagonists in certain gigantic operations in Erie; one set selling, the other buying, an enormous amount of stock deliverable at specified times in future. The selling set are likely to be worsted; and, not having the stock they have oversold, but having control of the company's books and business, they proceed to fabricate \$10,000,000 of new stock wherewith to pay their bets and so make money where, according to the fair fules of the game, they are heavy losers. Now, we have no personal knowledge of the way in which the Hon. John Morrissey, the Hon. Benj. Wood, John C. Heenan, esq., and other Democratic magnates, conduct their business operations, with paste-board pictures; but, if they really do resort to dodges as unfair and tricky as this \$10,000,000 issue, they ought to be cutting stone on Blackwell's Island forthwith. And if they, having lost, appeal to the Legislature to transform their losses into winnings, they have fallen to such a depth of degradation that even blacklegs should refuse to speak to them.

The cry of "Monopoly!" whereby this stockjob is sought to be driven through, is an insult to the public understanding. If it be proper and wise to provide by law against a virtual consolidation of the Erie with rival roads, there are proper ways of effecting the end in view; but this legalization of an issue of bogus stock is not among them. It were as sensible to seek to counteract a monopoly in Banking by legalizing the issue and circulation of counterfeit

What the Assembly will do with this bill remains to be seen. It has once voted down a kindred measure by 82 to 33, or thereabout; but financial arrangements may have since been made which give a totally new aspect to the matter. We shall see.

We trust Gov. Fenton will scrutinize very thoroughly any bill which may reach him which proposes to legalize issues of stock made without due authority. *Once open this door, and all manner of fraud and villainy will pour through and enlarge it.

THE TRIAL OF JOHNSON. The trial of Andrew Johnson, President of

over by the Chief Justice, on the impeachment of the House of Representatives, now approaches P.M. of Saturday. To-day, a little additional testimony will probably be offered on either side, when the case will be closed, and two of the Managers for the House on one side, and two of the counsel for the defense on the other, will be heard at length in argumentthe Managers having the closing speech; then such Senators as shall see fit to do so may briefly state their reasons for the vote they propose to give, after which the vote will be taken, and the issue decided-twothirds of the whole number voting being required to convict. The Senate consists of 54 members, of whom 12, being anti-Republicans, are counted as certain to vote for acquittal any how, while Mr. Wade, because of the fact that he will succeed to the Presidency in case Mr. Johnson is deposed, is expected not to vote. If, then, seven of those elected by the Republicans, in addition to the three declared apostates, Dixon, Doolittle, and Norton, should vote in the negative, Johnson will be acquitted, and thus emboldened to resume the course which has kept the country distracted and belligerent for the last two or three years. The Senators counted on, with more or less confidence, to give him a fresh lease of the power he has so grossly abused, are Messrs. Fessenden of Maine, Anthony and Sprague of Rhode Island, Sherman of Ohio, Van Winkle and Willey of West Virginia, Fowler of Tennessee, Trumbull of Illinois, Grimes of Iowa, and Ross of Kansas; but of these ten, there may possibly be five votes for acquittal, though we believe there will be barely three, if so many. We do not see, therefore, how the trial can result otherwise than in Johnson's conviction and expulsion from office. Further than that, we trust the verdict will not go; for we ardently wish the man to realize beyond question the hollowness, the hypocrisy of those Democratic professions and protestations whereby he has been lured to his ruin. There was never a moment when the Democratic leaders purposed to make him their candidate for next President. They intended only to "fool him to the top of his bent"-to use him to the utmost, then cast him aside like a squeezed orange. We pray that he may not be debarred from holding office until this truth shall have been demonstrated beyond cavil or demur.

Mr. Johnson made his second foray on Secreary Stanton on the 21st of February. On the 22d, the Senate voted this a violation of law, and the House took the first steps toward impeachment. On the 24th, impeachment was carried by the strong vote of 122 to 47-no single member opposing it but those chosen mainly by anti-Republican votes. The Senate having taken the preliminary steps for a trial, and the Managers for the House having submitted articles of impeachment, Mr. Johnson, by his counsel, demanded that forty days be allowed him wherein to prepare his answer. This was resisted on the part of the House, and the Senate, after hearing answer being at length filed, the House at once reiterated and offered to make good its charges; and the trial was opened by Manager Butler The President's counsel closed their case on for the prosecution on the 13th of March. When the testimony in support of the impeach-

days wherein to prepare their defense; and they have since asked a further delay on account of the illness of one of their number. Thus, from the outset to this hour, procrastination has been the policy of the defense, and at least as much time has been consumed in bringing the able counsel for that side up to the work as in hearing argument and taking testimony. Considering how anomalous and critical is the state of the Government and country while their chief magistrate is on trial, and how mortifying his position must be, we may safely conclude that, whatever hopes of acquittal may be entertained by his blinder partisans, they are not really shared by Johnson nor by his lawyers. They are fighting off a verdict, in the desperate hope that something may turn up that will operate in their favor.

Turn to the case as presented in the testimony, and their prospect is no brighter. They are virtually struggling against the constitutional right of the Senate to a real voice in the filling of Executive posts by appointment. The Federal Constitution (Art. II., § 2) prescribes that the President "shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court. and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. . . . The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session." If Mr. Johnson had ever a right to expel Edwin M. Stanton from the War Office, its warrant must be found in these provisions.

Now that Johnson deliberately and intentionally violated the Tenure-of-Office act, is undisputed. His excuse for this is a desire to test the constitutionality of that act. If this be valid, then he might with impunity violate and set at defiance every act of Congress passed over his vetoes. But we raise the Previous Question-Put the Tenure-of-Office act out of sight, and we deny that he ever had a right to remove Mr. Stanton from the War Office in defiance of the known determination of the Senate that he should be retained. We challenge the production of an instance wherein any President but Johnson ever removed an officer whom the Senate had decided should not be removed. In the case of Wm. J. Duane, wherein Jackson stretched his prerogative to the utmost, so that Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster united with a majority of the Senate in declaring that he had transcended his constitutional authority, the Senate had never voted nor notified the President that Mr. Duane must not be removed, and Gen. Jackson did not, as a matter of fact, know that the Senate was adverse to his removal. That removal was made in the recess of the Senate, and duly communicated to that body when Congress convened. Still, it was deemed, and justly deemed, an invasion by the President of the rights of the coordinate branch of the ap-

pointing power. The current notion that Heads of Departments are mere clerks or lacqueys of the President, removable at his pleasure, has no shadow of warrant in the Constitution. That document recognizes no difference between these and other officers of the Government but a difference of functions. Every officer is a servant, not of the President, but of the Constitution and laws, and must stand or fall by his fidelity to them. Andrew Johnson has attempted to set himself above them, and must be dealt with accordingly. If he can expel one incumbent from office in the face and in defiance of the Senate, he is a dictator and a despot. The verdict of the Senate will vindicate the supremacy the United States, before the Senate, presided

of the laws. A zealous foe to impeachment, just from its conclusion; the defense having rested at 3 Washington, being inquired of as to the prospect, replied: "The Senate would acquit Johnson, if they did not fear what he may do hereafter." We non-concur; yet the observation has much force. The Senate cannot vote to let loose this mad bull in the National chinashop, with full knowledge of his incurably vicious propensities and his furiously savage temper. His acquittal would be a virtual charter of license to heap outrage on outrage, evading and defying the laws, and doing his wicked worst to reëstablish a vindictive Rebel domination throughout the South. He is an aching tooth in the National jaw, a screeching infant in a crowded lecture-room; and there can be no peace nor comfort till he is out.

THE DICKENS BANQUET.

The dinner given on Saturday evening by the press of the United States to Mr. Charles Dickens was something more than an ordinary compliment from the members of the profession to the foremost man of their craft. To those who sat around those brilliant tables, it seemed not so much a testimonial to the genius of a successful author as a tribute of personal regard for the characters with which that genius has improved and delighted us. When Charles Dickens took his place at the board, many a dear old friend sat down with us unseen; and it was hard not to imagine that we were cheering Sam Weller, or-hobnobbing with Tom Pinch, or laughing with Mark Tapley, or gazing into the beaming spectacles of Mr. Pickwick. The cordial greetings were interchanged not only between Mr. Dickens and the two hundred of his admirers whose invitation he had accepted, but troops of those delightful people who live only in his books seemed to be there with him, and the hand-shaking, the toasting, the waving of handerchiefs, were quite as much for them as for their genial creator. And so, amid lights and flowers, and the breathings of delicate music, and the laughter of many voices, the evening passed merrily away, as if in the society of friends whom we had long known in fancy but never met in the flesh. The admirable speech in which Mr. Dickens

acknowledged the compliment paid him will undoubtedly add a great deal to his personal popularity in America, for it was just such a speech as Americans particularly like to hear. It was frank, it was cordial, it was generous; and as for those old darts of offense which have rankled so long in the wounds of a few of us, he drew them out with a deft and tender hand, and salved the injury with the unction of a little national flattery. We do not know that he was under any obligation to do this, but we are glad that he has done it, for we would have him leave none but warmest friends behind him here, and we trust that when the ship bears him away the American people will wish him with entire unanimity God speed and long life and happiness.

What is a Conservative? We ask the question with some interest, because we notice that Mr. A. Belmont, banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued an invitation to all Conservatives to join with the Democrats in the next Fourth

prepared unflinchingly to deny. A Conservative Democrat is an incarnate contradiction. Conservatism halts, hesitates, trembles, doubts, and turns its gaze wistfully to the past. Democracy advances, is confident, is bold, is decided, and looks hopefully to the future; but a Conservative Democrat must have one eye at least in the back of his head, weeping for extinct despotisms, while with the other eye in his forehead he marks the signs of human advancement. It would be a very curious physiological circumstance if it should turn out that Mr. Belmont's delegates, the Democratic Conservatives and the Conservative Democrats, resemble each other in having both eyes in the back regions, exhibiting something of "a hungry look" by reason of their neighborhood to the phrenological organ of alimen-

CURIOUS FACTS OF THE JUDD CASE. The testimony in the divorce case of Mrs. Judd agt. the Rev. Orrin B. Judd, D. D., recent pastor of the First Baptist Church of New-Haven, is interesting for the light it throws on the independent relation which seems to have existed in this instance between devotional exercises and personal respectability. Singular as the phenomenon may appear, the testimony of the wife and plaintiff, Mrs. Judd, proves that a Doctor of Divinity may, without resigning his pastoral charge, make his cook mistress of his house and his affections; may appoint her to preside at the family table, and to kneel with him at the family altar; may hold family devotion several times a day, with intermediate fist fights between the two objects of his soul's affection; may draw one salary from the Government for guarding its treasures in the Assay Office, another from a church for preaching the Gospel, and still a third from a Society for the Translation of the Scriptures-for the improvements he is able to make in the text of the Divine Word-and may still be so afflicted with impecuniosity as to be unable to buy petticoats for his mother, food for his wife, or clothing for his children. We have a taste for variety, but it would slightly muddle our moral and religious perceptions to see and hear the mistress of a Doctor of Divinity kick his wife out of his bed-room to the tune of "We're climbing up Zion's Hill," or to know that the Reverend Doctor himself had locked his half-starved spouse into another bed-room, to keep her from making a raid on the family stock of provisions, while he, and his mistress aforesaid, were locked in the library, and in each other's arms, singing 'Nearer, my God, to Thee." We were somewhat surprised by the preference exhibited by Mr. McEwen of Newark, and his female friends, for that simplicity of costume which has been tolerated only in the purity of Eden and the wilds of Africa; but Mr. McEwen's views, though eccentric, furnish no parallel for so remarkable a religious phenomenon as the Judd family. If the wife who tells these stories is insane, why have not Mr. Judd and his friends long since put on record the proper evidence of her insanity, and placed her under proper medical treatment? If the narrative of the wife is true, then why has there been no judicial determination of the question whether the Rev. Dr. Judd was most of a lunatic or a knave? If they are both insane, then should not a writ de lunatico inquirendo issue to ascertain what may be the condition as to sanity of the spiritual flocks to whom the Rev. Br. Judd has been ministering?

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT LYNCHBURG, VA. [The following letter from an officer of the U.S. Army and Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia relates to a story which may not have found its way into our columns, but which has been widely circulated .-Ed. Trib.1

To the Editor of The Tribune,

Six: My attention has just been called to an article in The Independent against the Washington Colege movement, based upon a letter dated Lexington, Va., March 17. This letter mentions some of the particu lars of an outrage committed last Winter, against a young man by the name of Johnston, and reflects injuriously upon Gen. Lee's conduct in connection therewith. It is no more than right to inform you that the most mportant items of the transaction are left out of the letter, viz., that Johnston was himself partly to blame for the riot, and that the rioters did not go unpunished, Johnston was skating on North River, among a number of people, and, having an opprobious epithet applied to him by a boy, he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the boy, who was only about 12 years old. This, of course, produced a sensation among the older boys, who then drove Johnston from the ice, inflicting slight peral injuries by throwing clods, pieces of ice, &c., at him or he left the river.

e sonal injuries by throwing clods, pieces of fee, &c., at him after he left the river.

That night five persons, unknown, went to Johnston's house and further insulted him with their yells from the street. No violence was offered them. No complaint was made to Gen. Lee, who knew nothing but the College side of the story. But, upon Gen. Wilcox calling upon him for redress, Gen. Lee promptly investigated the affair, and the result was that three students implicated—being all that could be identified—were summarily expelled. Johnston was himself unable to identify any one engaged in the matter. Gen. Lee thus made not only a severe example of this case, but gave personal assurances that he would publish summarily every person connected with his College found guilty of any riot, outrage, or abusive conduct. At the time this affair occurred Mr. Johnston was expecting to leave Lexington to engage in business elsewhere, and I doubt whether the threat of a calathump (burlesque serenade) had anything to do with his departure.

This correction will, I trust, be sufficient to exonerate Gen. Lee, but for whom and the cause of education, so essential to the future welfare of the score.

This correction will. I trust, be sufficient to exonerate Gen. Lee, but for whom and the cause of education, so essential to the future welfare of the South, I should not notice the letter and article referred to. As to the slur which was sought to be cast upon Gen. Willow in the letter for "consulting with Gen. Lee and other notable Robels," instead of making military arrests, his duty and orders first required him to confer with and demand redress at the hands of the town and College authorities; and, as all was done that could be properly demanded, no military interference was called for. A full report of the whole case is on file in Richmond at Gen. Schofield's headquarters.

I can assure you that Gen. Willcox is not the man to slight his duty, or to refuse redress and protection when required; and in this case, where the offenders were promptly punished by Gen. Lee, and where the attack on the part of the boys was invited by Johnston's threat of shooting a little boy, and presentation of pistol, he does not, certainly, deserve censure for not further prosecuting it. No further complaints have been received from Lexington, which is as ouldet as any college town in the ngton, which is as quiet as any college town in the United States. L. Lynchburg, Va., April 10, 1868.

FOOD AND TRADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In the article under the above title, in Saturday's THIBUNE, a little mistake occurs as to what ntended to say to you about the quantity of Wheat in Minnesota, which may mislead both traders and consumers of wheat and flour. I did not intend to say that Minnesota is full of wheat," at present. On the contrary, there is but a moderate supply; but, if no unusual disaster occurs to the crop before harvest, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa will produce at least one-third more wheat the coming season than ever before in one year. Respectfully yours, CHARLES PARTRIDE.

THE ASSASSINATION OF DARCY MCGEE-WHELAN

COMMITTIO. OTTAWA, April 18 .- The investigation in the assassination case was recamed this morning, and Whelan was committed for trial at the Assize Court. The counsel for the Crown, acting under instructiods from the Govfor the Crown, acting under instructiods from the Government, excluded every person not intorested in the
case from the court, including all members of the press.
It was ascertained this morning that a piece of iron,
used as a support for some pipes which pass through
the prisoner Whelan's cell, had been taken off. The prisoner was at once searched, and a piece of iron, nine
inches long, was found concealed under his arm and between his two shirts. This circumstance does not tend
to lessen the suspicton against him. The detectives admit that since yesterday most important evidence against
Whelan has been obtained. Many persons have suddenly
left, Ottawa, anticipating evidence implicating them in left Ottawa, anticipating evidence implicating them McGe's assassination, in possession of the anthorities.

BENEFIT OF THE MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FUND.

Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford will lecture at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening, April 23, on

of July Convention in this city. Chalk we understand to be chalk, and cheese we have good reason for believing to be cheese; but that chalk is cheese, or that cheese is chalk, we stand of the cheese is chalk.

WASHINGTON.

GOV. BOUTWELL TO BEGIN THE SUMMING UP ON TUESDAY-NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE -, NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1868.

In case the President's counsel should offer no further testimony to-morrow, the Managers will put in some retestimony, for which one day will be suilidient. It is expected that Gov. George S. Boutwell will begin his argument on the summing up on Tuesday. He has prepared a long speech which will require about five hours.

Messrs, Curtis and Evarts called at the Metropolitan

Hetel this evening to see their colleague, Mr. Stanbery, but it was not thought prudent to admit them to an interview with that gentleman, owing to his weak physical condition. He is, however, sitting up and convalescent, and expects to sufficiently recover by Tuesday to attend the Impeachment trial.

The Sub-Post-Office Committee, Messrs. Ferry, Lincoln and Lawrence, meet in New-York on Tuesday to examine the plans and estimates of the new Post-Office buriding in that city.

Congressman Grinnell of Iowa, says that the story pub ished in the Washington column of yesterday's Herald about his (Grinnell's) trying to influence Senator Grimes's yote on Impeachment, is a lie manufactured out of whole

oth. The Paymaster-General has informed Secretary Star The Paymaster-General has informed Secretary Stanton that the members of the 84th Regiment of New-York Volunteers were in many cases paid \$100 additional bounty. A few were paid but \$50, for the reason, alteged by the Paymaster, that they enlisted before April 19, 1861, it being provided by section 12 of the act, July 28, 1866, that those soldiers only who enlisted after April 19, 1861, for not less than three years, &c., shall be paid \$100. Although some of the soldiers of the 84th Regiment served three full years after April 19, 1861, the Paymaster believed them to be excluded from the larger allowance prescribed in the 12th section, and paid them but \$50, because not enlisted according to the strict terms of the law. Since the payments or bounty were made to the sith Regiment, the Paymaster-General has had occasion to entertain other cases of like character, and has raided that if the soldier, although enlisted before April 19, 1861, did actually serve fully three years continuously after that date, he should be entitled to the bounty of \$100. If the claims of the members of the 84th Regiment who that date, he should be entitled to the bounty of \$100. If
the claims of the members of the 84th Regiment who
served full three years after April 19, 1861, are returned to
the Paymaster-General's office, they shall be revised in
accordance with the new ruling, and paid accordingly.
The amendment to the passenger laws proposed to Congress by Secretary McCulloch are chiefly such as have
been suggested by the observations of practical seamen,
and by, as he says, the lamentable faiture of existing
laws to pass the ordeal of the courts.
The Department of State has received information of
the death, at Trieste, on the 13th of March, of Mrs. Sarah
Moore, aged 77 years. Mrs. Moore was by birth a Nicholson, of Baltimore, of the family into which Albert Gallatin married.

tin married.

Many National banks have failed to comply with the requirements of the 25th section of the National Currency act. The Controller of the Currency has accordingly called the attention of National bank officers to the fact. A first case in htigation from Aliaska has just be brought to Washington and committed to the care Robert J. Walker. It involves certain claims to land the city of Sitka. Lieut.-Gen. S herman had an interview with the Presi

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, April 18, 1868.
Bills were passed reducing the number of directors of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New-York; incorporating the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York; for the better protection of persons letting or hiring out personal property; to prevent burials near the ponds and reservoirs used for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water; creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal; incorporating the Oswego Water Works Company. Bills were advanced to a third reading-For the im

Bills were advanced to a third reading—For the improvement of Vanderbilt-ave, and South Seventh and South Sixth-sts., Brooklyn; incorporating the Coxsackie Savings Bank; incorporating the Prospect Park Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Park Savings Bank, New-York; incorporating the Pawners' Savings Bank and the Guardian Savings Bank, New-York; amending the charter of the Up-Town Savings Bank; for the extension of the railroad tracks from Atlantic-ave, to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Park, Brooklyn.
PASSAGE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY BILL. PASSAGE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY BILL.

The vote on postponing action until Monday evening upon the Eric Railway bill as printed in Saturday's Tarbune, was 12 Yeas to 16 Nays. Mr. H. C. Murphy moved to strike out the first two sections, as they legalize a monstrous fraud; but the motion to strike out wat lost by

12 Yeas to 17 Nays, and the bill was passed by the follow

Bradler, Crowley, Murphy, Pierce,
Cauldwell, Edwards, Norton, Thayer,
Greener, Kennedy, Palmer, Tweed—12.
Mr. Campbell was excused from voting, and Messrs.
Genet and Hale were absent.

ASSEMBLY.

A communication was received from the Inspectors of State Prisons, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly, stating that they had made a contract with James B. Swain and Francis B. Fisher for seventy-five convicts in Sing Sing Prison to be employed in printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, &c., the contract to take effect April 1. THE NEW-YORK COUNTY TAX-LEVY.
was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to order it to a third reading was lost by a vote of 32

orning.

Bills were advanced to a third reading—To incorporate Bills were advanced to a third reading—To incorporate the United States Contracting Company; the State charity bill; to enable the National Safe Deposit Company to complete its organization; to amend the charter of the Delaware and Hadson Canal Company; to incorporate the Pullman Pacific Car Company.

Bills were passed—To change the name of the New-York Educational Society; to amend the Rochester City Charter; to incorporate the Peekskill Water Works Company.

to 52. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.]

.... North Market Hall, in Chicago, was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$15,000.Joseph Brown was sentenced, on Saturday, to be hanged on the 30th of May.

....John L. Pendleton, Superintendent of the Virginia State Prison, has been removed. The steamer St. Patrick was burned near Memphis on Saturday. Loss, \$35,000. A new Mayor and Common Council have

... Eight small stores in Belleville, Canada, Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., of

...La Pierre, after four days' trial at Mon-treal, for the murder of Alcontre, was acquitted on Satur-

....The gunboat Gettysburg is running lines

.The Burgess Bridge across the Walloone-River, on the Troy and Burlington Railroad, was ned on Saturday. . Bishop Williams of Hartford lectured be

fore the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Lon-don on Saturday evening.Capt. Townsend was expelled from the Mississippl Convention on Saturday, for his recent as-.The steamboat Gen. Palmer was burned

...Gen. Schofield has suspended J. S. Calvert, State Treasurer of Virginia, and appointed George Bye (Secretary of the late Convention) Treasurer ad in-

... The Virginia Convention adjourned with-out date at midnight on Friday. Only the President and Secretary signed the Constitution. The "Conservatives" are expected to oppose it.

... The Cheyenne Argus of Saturday says that the Commissioners have sent Spotted Tail and 30 warriors on an expedition to recover the property recently stolen by some of Red Cloud's band. .Speaker Colfax ruled, on Saturday, that

the House of Representatives must govern its hours by the Senate's time of meeting and of adjournment. No business was transacted by the House on Saturday. ...The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in Mobile Bay on Friday, and the British bark Tolia was burned in the same bay on Saturday. The vessels had 4,000 bales of cotton.

.... The Louisville Police Commissioners hav ing made their appointments, will bring the police dis pute to an issue to-day, by demanding of the Mayor the surrender of the stations and the retirement of the old

.William Aiken of Newton, a patient at to Lunatic Asylum in Wooster, while walking out with is attendant on Saturday, broke away and threw him-elf under a passing freight train, and was instantly

....James Hamill, the champion carsman, and Henry Coulter of Alleghony, met in Pittsburgh, on Satur-day night, and signed articles of agreement to row for the sculling championship of the United States, and \$1,000 a side, on the Schuylkill River, on Thursday, June 18.

...Mr. R. Randolph, editor of The Tuscaloosa Monitor, recently had a dispute with a negro in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., in which he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph, learning that his arrest had been ordered by the military, went at once to Montgomery and reported to Gen. Shepherd. He was committed to the military prison.The mail from Fort Reno was attacked by

Indians, March io, at Dry Forks, Powder River; no loss. A detachment from the sawuill, while loading logs, was attacked by Indians, and private Thomas Bourke of the 18th Infantry was killed. The Horse Shoe and Twin Spring ranches were burned by Indians, March 20, and three citizens were killed. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Channey B. Reess

EUROPE.

ABYSSINIA. APPROACH OF THE RAINY SEASON-APPREHEN-SIONS OF GEN. NAPIER.

BY ATLANTIC TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, April 19.—Gen. Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, in his last dispatch, requests that a heavy remittance in treasure for the expen so of the army be sent him before the rainy senson
sets in as he anticipates that during that senson his communic, ation with the seacoast will be frequently, if not
wholly, interrupted.

ENGLAND.

GOOD HARV EST PROSPECTS—THE ASPINWALL EXPLOSION SUIT.

LONDON, Ap. vil 18, 1868.—The weather is very
beautiful, and fave table for the growing crops.
Liverpool, April 13, 1868.—The suit agt. Simon & Co., at
Liverpool, for damage, by the explosion of nitroglycerine on board the stea ner European, at Aspinwall, in
April, 1866, has been with drawn.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES INSTALLED A KNIGHT OF
ST. PATRICK.

DUBLIN. April 18.—The installation of the
Prince of Wales as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick
took place yesterday. The procession, which meved
from Dublin Castle, the vice regal residence, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed,
passed over a route two miles in length, completely lined
with troops. The weather was fine, and the populace of
Dublin and vicinity turned out in vast numbers, filling
the streets through which the procession marched.
The cathedral was crammed with people, and the scene
at the investiture of the Prince with the dignity and insignia of the Order was grand and imposing. At the dir
ner which is to be given this evening in honer of the occasion, only the nobility will be present.

GERMANY.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT ON NEUTRAL-BERLIN, April 19.—The Parliament of the

Morth German Confederation has adopted a resolution in-structing Count von Bismarck to cuter into negotiations with foreign powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty the absolute neutrality of private property at sea during time of war. PORTUGAL. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Malta says that Admiral Farragut, with the United States squadron,

has left Waletta for Lisbon.

BY GULF CARLS TO THE TRIBUNE. HAVANA, April 18 .- The mail steamer from

Vera Cruz arrived to day. She brings the following news from the Mexican copublic: Gen. Jiminez had abandoned his revolutionary projects and submitted to the authority of the National Govern, ment. President Juarez had been very ill, but was re-

ment. President Juarez had been very ill, but was recovering. The revolution in the State of Sinalea had not been suppressed, and the rebels were gaining ground. Several fights had taken place in the Valley of Mexico, between the revolutionists and detachments of Government troops sent against them. The result of these conflicts is not stated. On Good-Friday, the towns of Luis and Lucon, in the State of Guansjuate, were plundered and sacked by bands of armed brigands. The town of Tulancingo and the surrounding districts, in the State of Mexico, had also been invaded by bandits, who robbed the citizens and plundered the pluntations.

In the State of Michoacan, the town of Jarcton (f) had been destroyed by fire. The anniversary of the massacre at Tacubaya was observed by a large meeting in the City of Mexico. All the emment men of the Republic in the city were present. Speeches were made and appropriate resolutions adopted. The State of Oaxaca has abelished the local tax on provisions and domestic products. The Indian war continued in the State of Sonora. Gov. McCornick of Arizona and the Mexican Governor of Sonora had had an interview at which arrangements were made for securing the right of transit through Mexican territory. A Protestant Church had been opened in the Mexican Capital. Señor Martinez de Castro. Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of President Juarez, had resigned. A plan had been introduced in the Mexican Congress for the colouization of Yucatan. An American vessel, name unknown, had been selzed at La Paz for being engaged in contraband business. The consignee of the British steamer Danube at Vera Cruz had offered to give complete satisfaction to the Government for the alleged violation of the Laws by the capitain of that exemer. Some Mexican papers deny the report that Gen. Negrete had issued a proclamation against the Republican Gevernment, Other papers charge him with being implicated in the attempt to assassinate President Juarez. The Minister of the Treasury officially reports that the expens

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS. LOUISIANA.

THE ELECTION-INTIMIDATION-HANCOCK'S REB-EL REGISTRY BOARDS-COLORED CANDIDATES MURDERED.

TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The following special dispatch was received here to-day :

New-Orleans, April 18.-The election yesterday and to-day passed off quietly in this city, notwithstanding violent intimidation on the part of Rebels. Hancock's Boards of Registry and the Commissioners of Election appointed by them are nearly all Rebels, and have resorted to every subterfuge to prevent the colored men from voting. Unnumbered frauds have been reported from nearly every voting precinct in this city. We have polled a large majority for the Constitution, and for all the Republican candidates; but, as the Commissioners of Election are in most instances noted Rebels and Thugs, of Election are in most instances noted Rebels and Things, fraud is being resorted to in counting the ballots, which will greatly reduce our legal majority. The State will nevertheless give 20,000 majority for the Constitution. The Republican of this morning reports the assassination of several prominent Republicans in different parts of the State. Others have been hunted and driven into the woods. The colored candidate for the Legislature was killed in Ouachita Parish. In 13 districts, where the registration was 59,000, partial returns show 26,000 voter polled. Partial returns from 3 districts give 15,636 for the Constitution, and 5,749 against it.

[Associated Press Dreputch.] NEW-ORLEANS, April 18 .- The election is pass-

ing off quietly. But few trifling disturbances have oc curred. The white vote is considerably ahead. The votes were not counted last night, and the ballot boxes votes were not counted last might, and the bailot boxes were locked up in a cell in charge of the Deputy Sheriff. Orders had been issued to commence counting the vote immediately after the closing of the polis in the presence of two representatives of each organized party, the counting to continue without intermission until complete. The result will probably be known tomorrow. The Democrats are confident that they have carried the Parish of Orieans, and estimate the majority at 4,000. A dispatch received from the town of Mouroe, La., signed by Col. Edward Tisdall, Internal Revenue Collector, Capt. George C. Noroross, United States Army, and others, signing themselves legal citizens of Louisiana, declare that the election as conducted in that town is unfair, illegal and unjust. fair, illegal and unjust.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

UNION AND FREEDOM TRIUMPHANT. PHILADELPHIA, April 19 .-- The Press says: The election in South Carolina has resulted in a great Republican victory. We have elected the Governor, the State Legislature, and members of Congress. The triumph of Union and freedom is complete. South Carolina, the first to inculcate the heresy of mullification in 1834, the first to secede from the Union, and the first to fire on the flag of our country in 1861, is the first to return to her allegiance; for although Arkansas has elected her Senators, there is some contest there over the general result.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

REGISTRATION FRAUDS DETECTED.

AUGUSTA, April 19.—The election in Georgia commences to-morrow. The interest is intense, and both parties are equally confident. The reports from Columbus are that frauds have been detected in the registration, and that charges have been preferred against Halbert, the Chief Registrar in the State. A large meeting was addressed here last night by Democratic speakers. Ample precaution has been taken by Gen. Meade to preserve order during the progress of the election, troops having been sent to all important points for this purpose. NORTH CAROLINA.

AN EXCITING CANVASS CLOSING.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—The campaign is closing with excitement, both parties making desperate efforts. In the cities and towns the negroes will vete the Republican ticket aimost on masse, while in the country districts many will remain away from the polls. The vote will exceed that on the Convention question by at least 75,000. The total registered vote is now 200,000. Mr. Holden will probably run considerably behind the vote for the Constitution. The feeling between the white and black races throughout the State is more intersely hitter than at any previous period.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN IN TROY. TROY, April 18 .- At 41 o'clock yesterday

norning, Mr. W. H. Vanderpool, a citizen of Albia, one of the suburbs of the city, and constituting a portion of the Fifth Ward of Troy, while on the way from his residence to his barn, found the dead body of Policeman David Crandell lying on the sidewalk, with a bullet wound in the forehead. An examination was made, and it was ascertained that a burglary had been committed in Messrs. McNeal & Pilling's store, and that an attempt had been made to force open the safe. Crandell's body was found about 200 feet from the store, and it was evident that theing himself unarmed) having surprised the burglars within the building, he had started for assistance, when he was shot by an accomplice on guard without. A builet wound across the bridge of the nose shows that the first shot failed. Two hydroiously bad men, Edward Jones and John McCovey, are in prison on suspicion. The former was tried about is months ago on a charge of murder, but was acquitted. He killed one Grace, at "Shingle Hollow," about 10 miles from Troy, in a den kept by himself there, and which was a resort for some of the worst characters in the country. His counsel, the Hon, M. I. Townsand, impressed the jury with the belief that the murder was justifiable, McCover is a well-known thief. Crandell lying on the sidewalk, with a bullet wound in Engineer Corps was married at Fortress Monroe, on lay evening, to Miss Mary Courtney of Baltimore, Md. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's brether-in-law. Gen. Henry Brewerton, the Rev. Dr. Gheevers. Post Chaplain, officiating, and was the most brilliant wedding of the season.